

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the City of Lawrence. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2004.

Residents of the City of Lawrence

Characteristics of Admissions

In FY 2004, there were 102,226 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts; 1.2% (1,240) of these admissions reside in the City of Lawrence.¹

Please note that these statistics represent only admissions, and can represent a figure larger than the actual number of individuals. In FY 2004, admissions to all residential and outpatient substance abuse treatment services from the City of Lawrence reported the following characteristics:

- 74% were male and 26% were female.
- 67% were between the ages of 21-39.
- 39% were white non-Latino, 3% were black non-Latino, 55% were Latino, and 3% were other racial categories.
- 67% were never married, 15% were married, and 19% reported not to be married now.
- 48% had less than high school education, 43% completed high school, and 9% had more than high school education.
- 22% were employed.
- 11% were homeless.
- 29% had prior mental health treatment.

Primary Substance of Use

At admission clients identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems. Table 1 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the City of Lawrence.

Table 1					
Primary Drug by District and State FY 2004					
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
City	30%	53%	9%	4%	2%
State	43%	39%	5%	4%	2%

Substances Used in Past Year

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as ‘polydrug’ or ‘polysubstance’ use.

¹ To protect client confidentiality, statistics representing clients under 18 years of age have been omitted from this fact sheet.

Table 2 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, as well as the prevalence of injection drug users (IDU's), individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 2 Number of admissions Reporting Substance Used: FY 1996 – FY 2004							
City of Lawrence							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
FY '96	1,953	1,302	578	565	568	1,010	626
FY '97	1,765	1,071	424	486	452	972	627
FY '98	2,069	1,183	477	565	383	1,307	886
FY '99	2,096	1,180	521	633	389	1,306	830
FY '00	2,119	1,206	533	629	405	1,278	889
FY '01	2,117	1,125	509	651	323	1,236	794
FY '02	1,956	1,117	457	541	251	1,182	775
FY '03	1,448	803	372	405	173	842	563
FY '04	1,240	707	298	383	180	675	482

Heroin and Injection Drug Use

Figure 1 below shows the proportional increases in all admissions in the City of Lawrence and the proportional increase in admissions reporting heroin and injection drug use, a factor driving increases in HIV.

